

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 02-06-2012

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2016 BY: [redacted]

#8
SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

UNITED FRONT FOR KOREAN DEMOCRACY
also known as
DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR UNIFICATION OF KOREA

Among the material stolen on March 8, 1971, from the Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were three documents relating to an investigation of the captioned organization which is headed by a Korean national, [redacted] a resident of New York City. [redacted] uses the organization as a vehicle to espouse unification of Korea and to attack the South Korean regime of President Pak. u

b6
b7C

The documents stolen revealed the identity of seven individuals who have been contacted by [redacted] including a Washington, D. C., attorney, a professor at the State University at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and an instructor of Chinese history at the State University of New York, New Paltz, New York. These contacts have been ascertained through the cooperation, without subpoena, of officials of the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia and similarly through officials of the New York Telephone Company, by tracing of telephone toll calls. u

b6
b7C

News media in North Korea and Japan revealed details of exchange of correspondence between [redacted] and the communist leader of North Korea. Our investigation of [redacted] and his contacts in this country was logically targeted to uncover evidence of his activity as a possible North Korean agent or as a supporter of communist North Korea to an extent that he was a threat to the internal security of the United States or in possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. (S) u

b6
b7C

The stolen documents disclosed information which could logically lead to the identification of an informant who is in close contact with [redacted] and specifically identifies by name cooperative officials of the New York and Philadelphia Telephone Companies. Also identified are three cooperative (S) u

b6
b7C

Classified by SP5 POG/JO

Declassify on: OADR

ERH:amt

9-19-83

Appeal #80.1227

2/19/87

1678 RFA/PB

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2.3 E.O. 12958
DATE OF REVIEW 3/26/90

CLASS. & EXT. BY	SP-5 RSG
REASON-FCIM II	1-2.4.2.3 E.O. 12958
DATE OF REVIEW	3/26/90
CLASS. & EXT. BY	SP-5 RSG
REASON-FCIM II	1-2.4.2.3 E.O. 12958
DATE OF REVIEW	3/26/90
CLASS. & EXT. BY	SP-5 RSG
REASON-FCIM II	1-2.4.2.3 E.O. 12958
DATE OF REVIEW	3/26/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

employees of the First National City Bank in New York City who furnished information regarding the subject's bank account without benefit of subpoena. [Also revealed are details of an extensive U. S. Army intelligence investigation regarding one of the subject's contacts, the aforementioned instructor at State University of New York] *Army* Finally revealed in these documents is the allegation of intelligence activity in the United States on the part of an official of the Embassy of South Korea in Washington, D. C. ~~(c)~~

The surfacing of these documents could lead to charges of invasion of the rights of individuals in contact with [] through investigation by Bureau. [Similar charges could be directed against Army Intelligence Service for its investigation in 1968 of an individual who was subsequently identified as a contact of Koh] & Such charges could be particularly damaging in view of the current widespread condemnation in the press of such activity on the part of the military services. Revelation of the identities of cooperative telephone company employees and bank officials could result in widespread adverse publicity for those cooperative firms and could result in denying to the Bureau and the United States Government access to such confidential information in the future. [If taken out of context, the allegation of intelligence activity by South Korean diplomatic personnel could result in serious damage, after publication, to the international relations between the United States and South Korea.] ~~(c)~~

b6
b7C

The documents referred to herein are as follows: *U*

1) Letter from Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Philadelphia, to the Director, FBI, dated February 18, 1971, a copy to New York Office, captioned "United Front For Korean Democracy, Internal Security - Korea."

2) Letter from SAC, New York, with an enclosed letterhead memorandum, to the Director, FBI, dated February 25, 1971, captioned as number one above.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE

Among the documents burglarized from the Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 8, 1971, were four documents relating to aspects of the Bureau's investigation of the militant Jewish Defense League (JDL). U

One of these documents contained instructions from the Bureau to the Philadelphia Office instructing that office to identify known leaders or individuals who had been listed as active in demonstrations of the JDL in the Philadelphia area. Individual cases were to be opened on these individuals to obtain details of their background and activities adequate for evaluation as to need for early interview. Particular emphasis was called for in developing any information indicating the separate subjects planned participating in demonstrations which would pose a threat to the internal security. U

The history of the JDL prior to the issuance of these instructions to Philadelphia had clearly displayed its proclivity for terrorist methods to support the various causes underwritten by the JDL. Allegations had been received that the JDL had participated in bombings of various Soviet and/or Arab bloc diplomatic establishments and news media had revealed that some of the JDL adherents in the Philadelphia area had been known to possess weapons while attending JDL demonstrations. U

The Bureau's instructions could be construed by unfriendly elements of the news media and society as an indication of invasion of civil rights of the individual members of the JDL. Our investigations, however, were not directed purely at members of the JDL per se, but only against those individuals in leadership capacity or those who had by past action demonstrated their staunch support of JDL principles through public demonstration and public appearances. U

The three other documents involved in the theft revealed the identity of twelve individuals in the Philadelphia area as objects of Bureau investigative interest in view of their

ERH:bjp

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-84 BY SP5RJC/DMB

ERH
wfw

active leadership of the Philadelphia chapter of the JDL or participation in demonstrations directed and carried out by the organization in the Philadelphia area. Also revealed were the identities of two Bureau sources of information, both of which were prominent in the activities of local recognized Jewish civic organizations. If these documents were surfaced, it is not impossible that the physical well being of these two sources could be placed in jeopardy if retaliation by the JDL was forthcoming. U

The documents referred to herein are as follows: U

- 1) Airtel from the Director, FBI, to Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Philadelphia, one copy for New York Office, dated October 20, 1970, captioned "Jewish Defense League (JDL), IS - Nationalistic Tendencies - JDL."
- 2) Philadelphia airtel to the Director dated October 27, 1970, captioned as number one above.
- 3) Memorandum of Special Agent Edward A. Smith to SAC, Philadelphia, dated October 12, 1970, captioned as number one above.
- 4) Investigative report dated February 12, 1971, at Philadelphia, captioned [REDACTED] IS - Nationalistic Tendencies - JDL."

b6
b7C